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Synopsis of Sphecodinae.

By CHARLES ROBERTSON, Carlinville, Illinois.

This paper belongs with one on Andreninae, in Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., xxviii, 187-194, June, 1902, and another on Halictinæ, in Can. Ent., xxxiv, 245-250, Sept., 1902, intended to put the results of my studies of the local bees in a more convenient and definite form.

The species of this group fall into several generic divisions. In the group of larger species, in which the male has the fourth joint of the antennæ long, the majority agree fairly well in structure with *Sphecodes gibbus*, which I regard as the type, and are referred to the same genus. *S. falcifer* Pttn. is made the type of the new genus *Drepanium* on account of the simple mandibles of the female. *S. ranunculi* Rob. is proposed as the type of the new genus *Proteraner*. The male has the abdomen broadly rounded at apex and entirely red, except sometimes at the base. It differs from all of the other species, and from all of the Halictinæ, from the fact that the male appears in spring with the female.

In the second group, in which the male has the fourth joint

of the antennæ hardly longer than the third, the species whose females have the mandibles dentate are referred to the new genus *Stelidium*, with *S. cressonii* sp. nov. as the type, and those with simple mandibles are referred to *Machæris* gn. nov., type *S. stygius* having the vein *rm* present and the clypeus convex, and *Dialonia* gn. nov., type *S. antennariæ*, having that vein absent and the clypeus flat or a little concave.

In the paper on Andreninae, cited above, I have mentioned thirteen species in which I have found the vein III_s wanting. I neglected to mention the absence of vein rm in one wing of a single specimen of *Trachandrena claytoniac*. In the Sphecodinæ, on the other hand, I have found the vein rm absent in thirteen specimens of the following species : *S. falcifer* (1), *pimpinellæ* (3), *cressonii* (2), *stygius* (2), *antennariæ* (5). One of the last has the vein III_s wanting in one wing and is the only example with that vein absent.

Sphecodium cressonii is the insect I have identified as S. mandibularis. Specimens sent to Mr. Cresson were determined as Sphecodes sp., from which it is evident that he did not regard the species as S. mandibularis. The structure of the mandibles of that species is unknown. Macharis illinoensis is based on a specimen with simple mandibles described as a cotype of S. pycnanthemi. The males of S. heraclei, pimpinellæ and antennariæ are here described for the first time. The male of S. arvensis, described as "entirely black, antennæ submoniliform" and S. falcifer, described as "entirely black" are here characterized for the first time.

S. dichrous Sm. is probably based on the female of *S. arvensis* Pttn. and the male of some other species, and *S. confertus* Say may be the same as *S. falcifer* Pttn., but at present I prefer to use Patton's names.

In this paper cell III_{s} =second cubital cell; vein rm=the first transverse cubital nervure; vein III_{s} =the second transverse cubital nervure; ''joint'' refers to antenna, ''segment'' refers to abdomen; ''enclosure''=the enclosed space on the disc of metathorax.

In my opinion these bees are inquilines of the Halictinæ and

the genera here recognized will be found to infest the nests of different genera of that subfamily.

FEMALES.

M	andibles yellowish or reddish, the up darker; small or middle sized, 3.
	andibles rufous, base usually largely black ; large or middle sized, 1.
Ι.	Mandibles simple ; labrum long, strongly notched ; mesonotum closely
	punctured; segments 4-5 more or less black; vein rm. short
	Drepanium falciferum.
	Mandibles dentate; labrum short, rounded or truncate 2.
2.	[oint $4=2+3$, or nearly; abdomen narrow, evenly, coarsely, distinctly
	punctured, entirely red, segment 5=4, or longer; clypeus
	finely and densely punctured : mesonotum coarsely and closely
	punctured; cell III ₅ strongly narrowed above.
	Proteraner ranunculi.
3.	Mandibles dentate
	Mandibles simple
4.	Vein rm wanting; clypeus short, flat; mandibles long; mesonotum
	shining, greenish, finely and sparsely punctured ; metathorax
	short, enclosure poorly defined, with longitudinal raised lines.
	Dialonia antennariæ.
	Vein rm present ; clypeus longer, more convex Machaeris.
	MALES.

Joint 3 not twice as long as 2; vein *rm* little shorter than III₅. Sphecodes.

 Clypeus; vein rm wanting; metathorax smooth, shining, with some longitudinal raised lines Dialonia antennariæ. Clypeus convex; vein rm usually present. . Sphecodium or Machæris.

SPHECODES Latr.

FEMALES.

Vertex with a di	stin	ct	tub	be	rcle	Э;	n	ies	0	no	tu	m	c	los	el	y a	an	d	C	Dai	ſS	ely	pι	111C	-
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black.									,													hei	rac	lei	
Vertex ordinary																								. 1	

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clematidis.

MALES.

SPHECODIUM.

FEMALES.

Flagellum, mandibles, tibiæ, tarsi and abdomen red; head and meson-
otum closely and finely punctured; cell III ₅ very short; en-
closure short, semicircular
Flagellum, tibiæ and tarsi darker
1. Enclosure distinct, coarsely reticulated ; labrum entire ; mesonotum
usually greenish, shining; segments 4-5 usually black.
cressonii sp. nov.
Enclosure short, poorly defined, with longitudinal raised lines;
labrum more or less emarginate ; mesonotum black 2.
Abdomen entirely black : slender

Abdomen red, except segments 4-5; robust pycnanthemi.

MALES.

Enclosure short; scutel closely punctured, rather opaque; abdomen without red; vein rm wanting in known specimens . . . pimpinellæ.
Enclosure longer; scutel sparsely punctured, shining; abdomen more or less reddish; fresh specimens compared with Machæris stygia have the pubescence longer, whiter, more dense, especially on clypeus; antennæ, tegulæ, nervures and reddish color of abdomen, when present, paler; mesonotum anteriorly, pleura and metathorax less coarsely reticulated cressoini.